ACCESSION NR: AP4009839 S/0191/64/000/001/0065/0067

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A.P.; My*shlyayeva, L.V.; Krasnoshchekov, V.V.

TITLE: Methods of silicon determination in silico-organic compounds and a comparative evaluation of these methods

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1964, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: substituted silanes, polysiloxanes, silicone rubber, oxysilanes, silicon determination, analytical chemistry

ABSTRACT: Because the recommended method of silicon determination by fusion in a bomb is not always expedient, the authors investigated and proposed other methods of Si determination in silico-organic compounds (SOC): most precise, but time consuming, is wet oxydation by a mixture of oleum and fuming nitric acid in quartz flasks with subsequent Si-determination by gravimetric and volumetric methods. SOC oxidation in a platinum cricible with the same acids is less precise than in a quartz flask but the volumetric tests is faster.

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A fast method is based on the oxidation of SOC by a mixture of sulfuric and chromic acid in a stream of oxygen but it cannot be used with volatile substances. Si-determination by fusing in bomb with sodium peroxide corrodes the bomb and contaminates the substance. Some improvements, which give greater analytical accuracy, consist in oxidizing in open crucibles cooled in liquid air and in the use of sodium fluoride instead of ammonium fluoride in acidimetric titration. The use of nickel or Cr-Ni bombs instead of steel is recommended to avoid contamination. About 40 mono- and polymer SOC were analyzed by the authors using the most appropriate of the above methods and the results are consolidated in tables. The methods are explained and described in detail. Orig. art. has no figures, 3 formulas, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 10Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH	NO REF SOV: 010	OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 18133-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pc-4/Pr-4
RM/WW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3004563 S/0032/63/029/008/0924/0926 7/

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A. P.; My*shlyayeva, L. V.; Krasnoshchekov, V. V.

TITLE: Benzidine method for determination of silicon in some organic silicon compounds. Author's certificate No. 151858./ Bulletin of Inventions, No. 12 (1962)

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 924-926

TOPIC TAGS: silane, silicone, benzidine, fluosilicic acid, fluosilicate

ABSTRACT: The method is based on the decomposition of monomeric and polymeric alkoxysilanes by 0.3-normal ethanol solution of hydrofluoric acid, and on the precipitation of the formed fluosilicic acid by benzidine. The complex is subsequently acidimetrically titrated. From 0.03-0.05 grams of the organic silicon compound are placed in a 150-200 ml polyethylene beaker containing 10 ml of a 0.3-normal ethanol solution of HF. The mixture is stirred for 2 minutes, and 10 ml of a 1% alcoholic solution of benzidine are added to it. The precipitate is separated on a filter and washed with alcohol. The filter is then placed in a 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask, to which 150 ml of hot water are added. The H_2SiF_6 is titrated with 0.1-normal KOH, using phenolphthalein as indicator. This procedure

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004563

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may be replaced by titration of the surplus HF. Both methods were tested on a number of alkoxysilanes, providing a maximum error of 0.19%. The benzidine-fluosilicate complex of the formula $C_{12}H_{12}N_2 \cdot H_2SiF_6$ forms crystalline needles with double refraction and an extinction angle of 42°. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 26Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KRESHKOV, A.P.; MYSHLAYAYEVA, L.V.; KHACHATURYAN, O.B.; KRASNOSHCHEKOV, V.V.

Conductometric analysis of silicon in organosilicon compounds.
Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1375-1379 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni
D.I. Mendeleyeva.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; MYSHLYAYEVA, L.V.; KRASNOSHCHEKOV, V.V.

Methods for determining silicon in organosilicon compounds and their comparative evaluation. Determining silicon in alkyl- and aryl-substituted monomer and polymer organosilicon compounds. Plast.massy no.1:65-67 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043302 S/0032/64/030/008/0944/0944

AUTHOR: My*shlyayeva, L. V.; Krasnoshchekov, V. V.; Shatunova, T.G.; Sedova, I. V.

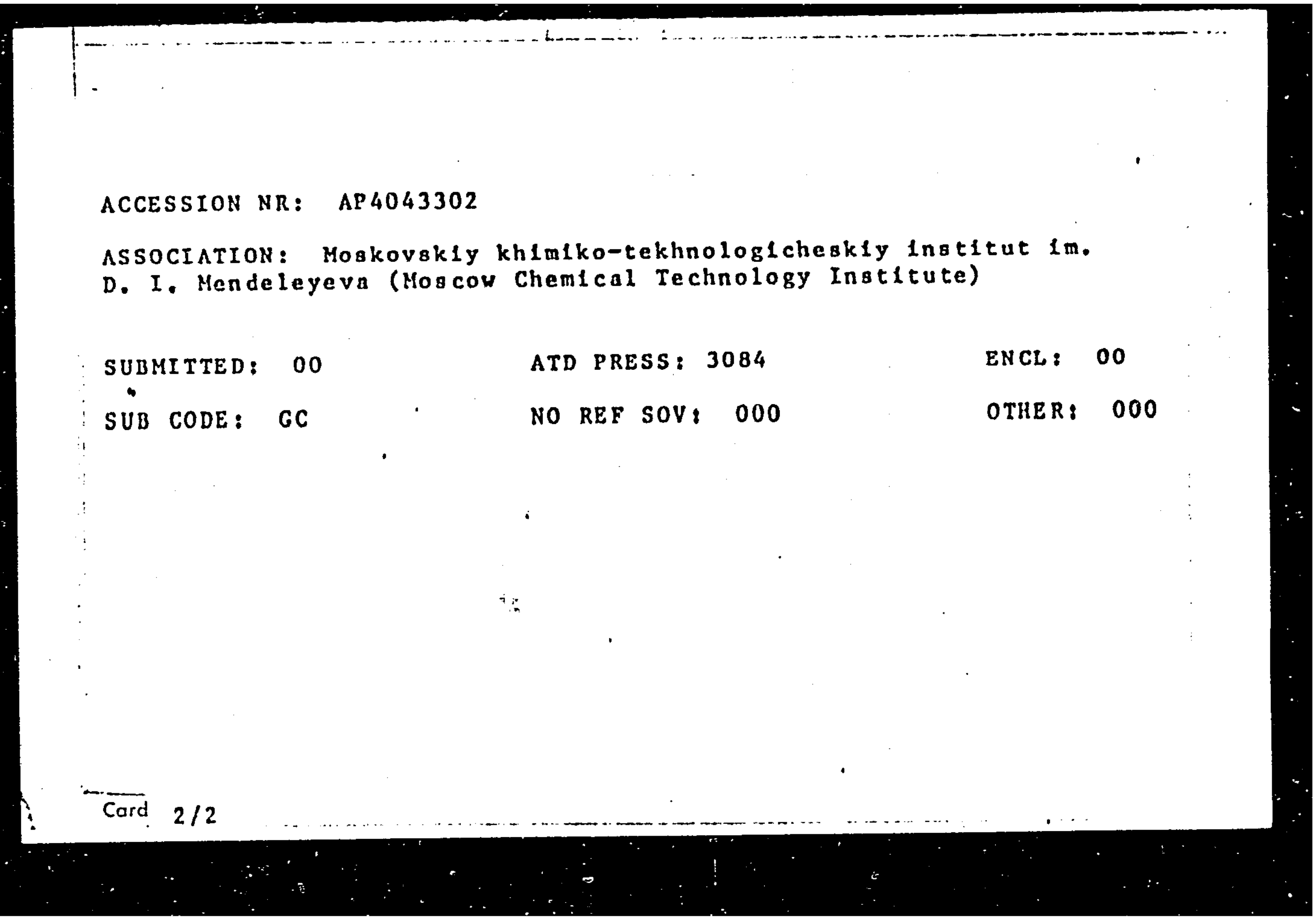
TITLE: Determination of iron in ferrocene and its organosilicon derivatives

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 8, 1964, 944

TOPIC TAGS: iron determination, ferrocene, ferrocene organosilicon derivative

ABSTRACT: A new rapid method for the quantitative determination of iron in ferrocene and ferrocene organosilicon derivatives was developed at the Moscow Chemical Technology Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev. The method is based on decomposition of the sample with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ammonium persulfate followed by iodometric or complexometric determination of Fe^{3+}. The method is claimed to be satisfactorily accurate and reproducible and considerably to exceed other methods in the rapidity of sample decomposition.

Card 1/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4043302

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical Technology Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ATD PRESS: 3084 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MYSHLAYEVA, L.V.; KRASNOSHCHEKOV, V.V.; SEDOVA, I.V.

New methods for the determination of silicon. Trudy MKHTI no.44:132-138 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye. A. (Engr)

KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye. A. (Engr) -- "Heat Emission and Friction Resistance in Laminar Flow of a Viscous Fluid in Pipes." Sub 9 May 52, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye. A.

USSR/Engineering - Heat Transfer, Liquids in Pipes Jun 53

"Investigation of Heat Transfer Under Viscous Conditions of Liquid Flow in Rectangular Channels and Round Pipes," B. S. Petukhov, Ye. A. Krasnoshchekov

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, OTN, No 6, pp 865-881

Stating lack of satisfactory methods for calcg heat transfer under viscous conditions of liquid flow in pipes and channels, authors discuss their investigation on this subject, analyzing exptl

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data and suggesting calcn formulas. They also dispute correctness and dependability of results obtained by American and German investigators. Presented by Acad M. V. Kirpichev 3 Oct 52

PETUKHOV, B.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, assistent; POL'DE, L.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of local heat transfer during viscous flow of a liquid in a round tube. Trudy MEI no.25:27-50 '55. (MLRA 9:7)
(Heat--Transmission) (Fluids)

KRASNOSHCHEKOV Ye. A.

PETUKHOV, B.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOL'DE, L.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Heat transfer during viscous flow of fluids in tubes and channels. Teploenergetika 3 no.12:41-47 D '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Fluid dynamics) (Heat--Transmission)

AUTHORS: Petukhov, B. S., Krasnoshchekov, Ye. A. 57-28-6-13/34

TITLE: Hydraulic Resistance in the Case of a Viscous Non-Isothermal Motion of a Liquid in Tubes (Gidravlicheskoye soprotivleniye pri vyazkostnom neizotermicheskom dvizhenii zhidkosti v trubakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1207 - 1214 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The well-known formulae for the resistance coefficient in the case of an isothermal motion of a liquid in tubes are not suited for the purpose of determining hydraulic resistance during heat exchange. Especially great differences of the values of resistance coefficients are observed in a viscous (laminary) flow. The experimental data available do not suffice for the determination of the dependence ζ on $\frac{\mu s}{\mu_{zh}}$, Pe and $\frac{1}{d}$ within the range of variability. In connection herewith the authors measured the hydraulic resistance in the viscous flow of oil in round and rectangular tubes. Besides the authors, also L. D. Nol'de took part in the experiments. The method of entering corrections on the hydrodynamical initial section assumed when calculating

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Hydraulic Resistance in the Case of a Viscous Non-Isothermal Motion of a Liquid in Tubes 57-28-6-13/34

ξ is justified only in the case of an isothermal motion of the liquid. The working out of experimental data showed that the correction in the initial section is more simple and makes it possible to obtain more universal dependences of the resistance coefficient. The dependences ξ on Re in the case of a motion of the liquid in round and rectangular tubes are shown (figures 1 and 2). The diagrams show that, with Re and Pe $\frac{d}{l}$ being equal, the resistance coefficient increases with an increase of the value μ_s/μ_1. In the case of liquids capable of forming drops viscosity is subjected to the greatest changes, with temperature, at standard conditions. Other physical parameters depend only little on temperature. The change of viscosity must, compared to other parameters, exercise the greatest influence on ξ. The joint elaboration of experimental data for round and rectangular tubes shows that in the case of a non-isothermal motion of the liquid, the dependence of the resistance coefficient on the shape of the cross section takes the same course as in the case of an isothermal motion. In consideration of what has been said the generalized dependence of the resistance

Hydraulic Resistance in the Case of a Viscous Non-Isothermal Motion of a Liquid in Tubes 57-28-6-13/34

coefficient can be represented in form of the equation

$$\xi Rr_1 = 64\varphi\left(\frac{\mu s.}{\mu_1}\right)^n .$$

The resistance coefficient depends in a high degree not only on $\frac{\mu s.}{\mu_1}$, but also on $Pe_1 \frac{d}{1}$ (figure 4). On this occasion the effect produced by $\frac{\mu s.}{\mu_1}$ on the amount ξ decreases with an increase of $Pe_1 \frac{d}{1}$. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1956

Card 3/3 1. Oil—Viscosity 2. Fluid flow—Resistance 3. Fluid flow—Test equipment 4. Mathematics

Ye. A. KRASNOSHCHEKOV

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1826

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut

Teploperedacha i teplovoye modelirovaniye (Heat Transfer and Modeling of Heat Processes) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 419 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M. A. Mikheyev, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: D. A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: G. N. Shevchenko.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists concerned with heat transfer, heat emission, and hydraulics of liquid metals, etc.

COVERAGE: This collection is dedicated to the memory of Academician M. V. Kirpichev who in the twenties initiated a systematic investigation of heat transfer processes and the efficiency of heat apparatus. Later he led the development of research work in this field. Two special collections devoted to works of Kirpichev's school have been published, one in 1938, Materialy soveshchaniya po modelirovaniya (Materials of the Conference on Modeling) and in 1951, Teoriya podobiya i modelirovaniye (Theory of Similitude and Modeling). The present collection prepared in 1956 represents further development of the work of this school. This theory is fundamental for the analysis of many heat problems in the field of electrical and radio engineering. Of great importance are the first systematic investigations of heat transfer and the hydraulics of liquid metals which as a new kind of heat carrier may be used in the various branches of modern engineering. As a result of special investigations of some cases of convective heat transfer, a dependence of the process on the kind of liquid, temperature, pressure, direction of the heat flow, and other factors, was discovered and established. On the basis of a wide generalization of experimental data, new dependable recommendations for heat analysis of engineering equipment were developed. Of no less interest is the work on heat transmission in boiling liquids and the condensation of vapors. All investigations are based on the theory of similitude, the nature of which, according to M. V. Kirpichev, is that of "experimentation." Work on the theory of a regular regime applied to a system of bodies with an internal source of heat is of interest for the future.

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Heat Transfer (Cont.) SOV/1826

Petukhov, B.S., and Ye. A. Krasnoshchekov. Heat Transfer in a Viscous Flow of Liquid in Conduits Under Conditions of Substantial Change of Viscosity 165

The article describes results of recent investigations of local heat transfer. This problem is especially important in apparatus with relatively short pipes. Current methods of calculating average heat transfer in a flow of viscous liquids are not reliable and up to the present the problem has not been investigated for all practical purposes. L. D. Bol'de assisted the authors in the investigation. There are 9 references: 5 Soviet, 1 English, 2 German, and 1 French.

Petukhov, B. S. and Ye. A. Krasnoshchekov. Heat Transfer in the Initial Sector of a Pipe in a Mixed Boundary Layer 167

This article discusses problems of viscous flow for larger than critical Reynold's numbers ($R_{cr} < R_e < 10^4$) in apparatus with relatively short pipes. In such cases existing formulas for the calculation of heat transfer in viscous (laminar) conditions of flow should not be used. The results of the investigation relate to a case in which natural convection exists in a forced flow of the liquid. There are 5 references: 3 Soviet, 1 English, and 1 German.

Card 12/20

66354

24,5200, 21.1200

SOV/96-59-12-4/20

AUTHORS: Krasnoshchekov, Ye. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Protopopov, V. S., Engineer

TITLE: Heat Transfer in the Super-Critical Region During the Flow of Carbon Dioxide and Water in Pipes

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 12, pp 26-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is increasing interest in heat exchange under super-critical conditions. Published work indicates that existing formulae for calculating heat exchange, obtained under conditions far removed from the critical region, are not valid in this region. Therefore, the authors made an experimental investigation of local heat exchange during turbulent flow of carbon dioxide in a pipe in the super-critical region. The tests were made with various heating conditions at pressures of 100 and 90 atms, using a uniformly-heated tube through which the carbon dioxide was pumped, in a closed circuit. The experimental equipment is briefly described and is illustrated in Fig 1. The actual test section consisted of thin-walled copper tube 6.70 mm internal diameter and 670 mm long, heated electrically. Arrangements were provided to measure flow rates, temperatures and

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SOV/96-59-12-4/20

Heat Transfer in the Super-Critical Region During the Flow of Carbon Dioxide and Water in Pipes

pressures. During the course of the tests the mean calorimetric temperature of the carbon dioxide in the section, and the wall temperature, were varied from test to test in such a way as to reveal most clearly the influence on heat transfer of changes in the physical parameters, and in particular of the specific heat at constant pressure with temperature. There are three typical cases of change of specific heat across the tube section: (1) if the wall temperature is less than that corresponding to the maximum specific heat at the given pressure, the specific heat rises steadily from the centre of the flow to the wall; (2) if the mean calorimetric temperature is greater than that corresponding to the maximum specific heat, the specific heat of the liquid falls steadily from the nucleus of the flow to the centre; and (3) if the temperature of greatest specific heat lies between the mean temperature and the wall temperature, there is a maximum in the specific heat between the nucleus of flow and the walls.

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All three typical cases occurred in the tests. Forty five tests were made, of which 37 were at 100 atms and 8 at 90 atms. The Reynolds number ranged from 4×10^4 to 3×10^5. Analysis of the experimental data throws light upon the nature of the changes in heat-transfer coefficient along the length of the tube. The changes correspond neither to the change in specific heat taken from the mean temperature of the liquid nor to that taken from the wall temperature, but to an effective specific heat which may be obtained from Eq (1). By way of example, experimental curves are plotted in Fig 2 for a test corresponding to the third case described above. In previous published work expression (2) has been recommended for calculations of heat transfer in the super-critical region, but it does not fit the present experimental results. The analysis of the results was therefore combined with that of data on heat transfer in water, in order to obtain more general and reliable relationships. Data relating to 360 experimental points were worked out. They included the present authors' 111 points obtained

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SOV/96-59-12-4/20

Heat Transfer in the Super-Critical Region During the Flow of Carbon Dioxide and Water in Pipes

with carbon dioxide, and data of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute and the Power Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR for water at pressures ranging from 227.5 to 280 atms. As was to be expected, the application to these data of formulae derived for conditions far removed from the critical gave a great scatter of results. However, experimental results for water and carbon dioxide at super-critical pressures are described by the usual formulae valid for turbulent flow below the critical region, provided that the wall temperature is appreciably less than that corresponding to the maximum specific heat. With this stipulation, the previously published expression (3) gives the least scatter of experimental points (± 10%). The expression requires no further correction when the wall temperature is below the temperature corresponding to maximum specific heat, but in the other two typical cases of heat transfer the change in physical properties of the liquid across the section of the flow has greater effect. In these two cases the influence of the change in

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SOV/96-59-12-4/20

Heat Transfer in the Super-Critical Region During the Flow of Carbon Dioxide and Water in Pipes

specific heat, viscosity and thermal conductivity can be allowed for to a first approximation by simple modifications of expression (4). This is illustrated in Fig 3, where the ratio of experimental values of the Nusselt criterion to those calculated by expression (4) are plotted as functions of the ratio of the specific heat given by Eq (1) to the specific heat corresponding to the mean temperature of the liquid. It is shown that experimental data on local heat-transfer during the heating of carbon dioxide and water in the super-critical region are satisfactorily described by three expressions. They correspond to the three conditions of change of specific heat across the section of flow, and are expressions (3), (5) and (6). Their ranges of validity are stated. Graphs of the experimental data and curves corresponding to the three expressions are plotted in Fig 4. It will be seen that 90% of the experimental points lie within ± 20% of the recommended relationships. These relationships can therefore be used for heat exchange calculations during the heating of water and

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Heat Transfer in the Super-Critical Region During the Flow of Carbon Dioxide and Water in Pipes

carbon dioxide in the super-critical region. If the changes of physical parameters across the section are small the formulae (3), (5) and (6) are reduced to the usual expression (4), which is valid for regions far removed from the critical. Further experimental work may indicate a need for more accurate expressions. There are 4 figures and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

4

Card 6/6

KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., inzh.

Heat exchange during the flow of carbon dioxide and water in the supercritical area of parameters of state. Teploenergetika 7 no.10:94 0 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Heat--Transmission)

KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye. A.

USSR

BORISHANSKIY, V. M., NOVIKOV, I. I. and
KUTATELADZE, S. S., all with the Central
Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni I. I.
Polzunov, Leningrad - "Use of thermodynamic
similarity in generalizing experimental data on
heat transfer" (Section IV. B)
DOROSHCHUK, Vasiliy Ye., All-Union Scientific
Research Thermo-technical Institute imeni F. E.
Dzerzhinskiy - "Critical boiling in tubes"
(Section III.A)
PETUKHOV, B. S., KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye. A.,
and PROTOPOPOV, V. S., all with the Moscow Power
Engineering Institute, Ministry of Higher Education
USSR - "An investigation of heat transfer to fluids
flowing in pipes under supercritical conditions"
(Section V)
ZABRODSKIY, S. S., Institute of Power Engineering,
Academy of Science Belorussian SSR, Minsk
(1959 position) - "Heat transfer to fluidized bed"
(Section VI)

Report submitted but not presented at the International Conference on Heat Transfer
Boulder, Colorado, 28 Aug - 1 Sep 1961.

KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; SUKOMEL, Aleksandr Semenovich;
SKVORTSOV, S.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Textbook on heat transfer] Zadachnik po teploperedache. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 222 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Heat--Transmission)

KRASNOSHCHEKOV, Ye. A.; KURAYEV, I. V.; PROTOPOPOV, V. S.; VON FEN

"Experimental investigation of heat transfer to super-critical carbon dioxide."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Moscow Power Engineering Inst.

L 12879-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m'/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/FCS(k)/EWP(b)/
ACC NR: AT6001349 ETC(m)/EWA(I)
IJP(c)/RPL JD/WW/JW/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0032/0039

AUTHOR: Krasnoshchekov, Ye. A.; Protopopov, V. S.; Wang, Feng; Kurayeva, I. V. 03

ORG: Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Moskovskyy energeticheskiy institut) 92

TITLE: Experimental study of heat transfer in the supercritical region for carbon dioxide v1 B+1 27

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. 1: Konvektivnyy teploobmen v odnorodnoy srede (Heat and mass transfer. v. 1: Convective heat exchange in a homogeneous medium). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 32-39

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat transfer agent, carbon dioxide, heat exchanger, cooling

ABSTRACT: Since there is no published data available on the heat transfer of fluids 21,44,55 at close to critical conditions, a study was made of the heat transfer in the turbulent flow of carbon dioxide at very high temperature gradients. The experiments were conducted in a steel tube with a 4.05 mm inner and a 5.0 mm outer diameter and a length of 51 d. The experiments were conducted with pressures of 785 — 981 n/m^2, mean fluid temperatures of 20 — 110C, temperature gradients up to 500C, and heat flux densities of 2.6 10^6 w/m^2. Changes in the liquid and wall temperatures along the tube were plotted. The experimental data could be correlated with an accuracy of

1,55

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±20% by use of the following formulas:

$$Nu_{\ell} \doteq Nu_0 \left(\frac{\rho_c}{\rho_{\ell}}\right)^{0,3} \left(\frac{\bar{c}_p}{c_{p,\ell}}\right)^{n},$$

$$\begin{cases} n = 0,4 \text{ at } T_w/T_m \leqslant 1 \text{ or } T_{\ell}/T_m > 1,2; \\ n = n_1 = 0,22 + 0,18(T_w/T_m) \text{ at } 1 \leqslant T_w/T_m \leqslant 2,5; \\ n = n_1 + (5n_1 - 2)(1 - T_{\ell}/T_m) \text{ at } 1 \leqslant T_{\ell}/T_m \leqslant 1,2, \end{cases}$$

where Nu_{ℓ} is the liquid Nusselt number; Nu_0 is the Nusselt number determined by a theoretical formula previously derived by B.S. Petuchov and V.V. Kirillov (Teploenergetika, No 4, 1958); ρ, density; c_p, specific heat at constant pressure; T_m, temperature at which the heat capacity of the liquid has a maximum; T_w, wall temperature, and subscripts ℓ and w refer to the condition of the liquid and the wall, respectively. The graphs showed that the wall temperature increases more sharply than the liquid temperature. At small heat flux densities and large mass flow rates, the wall temperature increases steadily as the liquid temperature increases, i.e., in the flow direction. However, at relatively large heat flux densities and small mass flow rates, the wall temperature increases up to the point where the liquid temperature equals the temperature at which the heat capacity is a maximum, then it decreases, and then, as the liquid temperature increases further, it increases again. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [PV]

SUB CODE: 20 /13 SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4183

Card 2/2 HW

ACC NR: AP6021216 SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/003/0389/0398

AUTHOR: Krasnoshchekov, Ye. A.; Protopopov, V. S.

ORG: Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the heat exchange of carbon dioxide in a supercritical region at higher temperature gradients

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 3, 1966, 389-398

TOPIC TAGS: temperature gradient, heat loss, critical pressure, superhigh pressure, calorimetry

ABSTRACT: The results of experimental investigation of the heat loss of carbon dioxide in turbulent flow in pipes are presented. The study was conducted at supercritical pressures of 785 and 981 Newtons per cm^2 with heating of the fluids up to 500°C. A thermal flow density in the range of 2.6 Mwats/m^2 was used. Typical calorimetric temperature in a given point of the flow cross section, temperature of the inside wall of a conducting pipe, and heat flow are graphed and tabulated and the heat deposition coefficient is given. It is seen that wall temperature increases along the tube length more pronouncedly than the liquid temperature and the heat deposition coefficient drops correspondingly. The results are compared with theoretical values of the measured quantities as well as with the Nusselt number and the deviations are plotted in a seri-

UDC: 536.24:661.97

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ACC NR: AP6021216

es of graphs. Generally, the deviations do not exceed 20%; the effect of this on the extension of the results to more general cases, however, can be considerable. The disagreement with the theory is ascribed to the character of the variation of the physical properties across the flow at higher temperatures. The empirical relationship describing the experimental results is obtained in terms of liquid density and heat capacity at wall and liquid temperatures to replace the theoretical formula cited by V. N. Popov in his dissertation (MEI, 1964). Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 3 formulas, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

FRIDKIN, M.M., kand.med.nauk; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, A.M. (Khar'kov).

Treating tuberculosis of the respiratory tract by moist and dry inhalation of antibacterial aerosols. Vrach.delo no.10:1049-1053 0'58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Oblastnoy gospital' invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny.
(TUBERCULOSIS)
(INHALATION THERAPY)

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, B.B.

Studying Q fever among farm animals in foci of human infection. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:115-116 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Voronezhskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy veterinarnoy stantsii i Oblastnoy veterinarnoy bakteriologicheskoy stantsii.
(VORONEZH PROVINCE—Q FEVER)

UGLOV, F.G., professor; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L.I.

Prevention and treatment of terminal states and severe shock in interthoracic surgery. Vest.khir. 74 no.1:10-13 Ja-F '54.
(MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - professor F.G.Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akademika I.P.Pavlova. (Chest--Surgery) (Shock)

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L.I.

"Prophylaxis and Treatment of Shock in Pulmonary Surgery." Cand Med Sci, First Leningrad Medical Inst imeni I.P. Pavlov, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum.No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14).

DEPP, I.Ye., kand.med.nauk, KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L.I., kand.med.nauk

Commemorative session of the Institute of Thoracic Surgery, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Vest.khir.80 no.5:147-150 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(CHEST--SURGERY)

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L.I., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, Tavricheskaya ul., d.2, kv. 116); MURSALOVA, R.A., kand.med.nauk; TIMOSHENKO, K.S.

Use of arphonad in thoracic surgery [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 82 no.1:31-35 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.

(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, ther. use
    trimethaphan in thoracic surg. (Rus))
(THORAX, surg.
    trimethaphan premedication (Rus))

UGLOV, F.G., professor; KURBANGALEYEV, S.M., professor; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L.I., kand.med.nauk

Diagnosis and surgical treatment of mitral stenosis in valvular calcinosis. Vest.khir. no.1:7-13 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.P. Pavlova.

(MITRAL VALVE--CALCIFICATION)

UGLOV, G.F.; SAZONOV, K.N.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L.I.; SMIRNOV, A.D.

Diagnosis of mitral and aortic stenoses by the method of catheterization of the left cavities of the heart and aorta. Kardiologiia 2 no.2:14-23 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G.Uglov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (AORTIC VALVE--DISEASES)
(CATHETERS)

POTASHOV. L. V.,(Leningrad, kanal Griboyedova, d. 9, kv. 22); DEGTYAREVA, Z. Ya.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L. I.; MURSALOVA, F. A.

Heparinization of the blood in operations using the artificial blood circulation system apparatus of the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instruments in experiment. Grud. khir. 4 no.1:12-18 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I. P. Pavlova (zav. - prof. F. G. Uglov).

(PERFUSION PUMP(HEART)) (HEPARIN)

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Lidiya Ivanovna; PISAREVSKIY, Averiy Aleksandrovich;
TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; BUGROVA. T.I., tekhn. red.

[Prevention and treatment of shock in transpleural surgery of the lungs, the esophagus, and the mediastinum] Preduprezhdenie i lechenie shoka pri transplevral'nykh operatsiiakh na legkikh, pishchevode i sredostenii. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 191 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (SHOCK)

UGLOV, F.G., prof.; MAMEDOV, I.M.; MURSALOVA, R.A.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, L.I.;
BOKAREV, Yu.N.; NIKITIN, G.V.; RASSVETAYEV, I.L.; ZHELVAKOV, N.M.

Deep hypothermia in combination with artificial blood circulation in heart surgery. Vest.khir.90. no.2:19-29 F'63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.
(HYPOTHERMIA) (HEART—SURGERY)
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

KHOZAK, V.K.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.I.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, N.A.; BREGER, A.Kh.;
KAPLUNOV, M.Ya.; SYRKUS, N.P.

Design of a system for radiation vulcanization of tires by means of γ rays of Co^{60}. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.2:20-23 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

BREGER, A.Kh.; EL'TEKOV, V.A.; TERENT'YEV, B.M.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.I.;
SYRKUS, N.P.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, N.A.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

Absorption of gamma-radiation energy in macrosystems. Dokl.
AN SSSR 150 no.4:866-869 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.
(Gamma rays) (Heat exchangers)

ACCESSION NR: AP4017164 S/0138/64/000/002/0020/0023

AUTHORS: Khozak, V. K.; Vaynshteyn, B. I.; Krasnoshchekova, N. A.; Breger, A. Kh.; Kaplunov, M. Ya.; Syrkus, N. P.

TITLE: Design of a setup for radiation vulcanization of tires with the use of Co^{60} Gamma radiation

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1964, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: radiation vulcanization, tire vulcanization, cobalt 60, Gamma radiation, biplanar radiator, efficiency

ABSTRACT: The authors have designed three variants of a setup to effect radiation vulcanization of tires (260-20 and 6.70-15) with Co^{60} Gamma radiation. The variants were: 1) a setup with one biplanar radiator of constant size (130 x 130 cm, 40 cm apart); 2) a setup with one biplanar radiator of different size for each (same as 1 for the 260-20 tire; 100 x 100 cm, 40 cm apart for the 6.70-15 tire); and 3) a setup with two biplanar radiators of constant size for each (the size of 1 for the 260-20 tire; the size of the second radiator in 2 for the 6.70-15 tire). The efficiency of each variant was computed according to the formula $\eta = \frac{100\,W_{abs\,min}}{W_o}\%$

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4017164

where W_0 = the power of the gamma-ray source and $W^{min}_{abs} = P_{min} vd$ (P_{min} is the minimal absorbed radiation dose, v is the volume of the irradiated object, and d is the density of the irradiated object). The efficiency of all three variants for the 260-20 tire proved to be 2.8. For the 6.70-15 tire, the efficiency of the first variant was 0.7, for the second and third, 1.3. The authors' computations have shown that for the duration of vulcanization adopted (22 hours for the 260-20 tire and 19 hours for the 6.70-15 tire), it was necessary to have a radiator with a total activity of $\sim 10^6$ gram-equivalents of radium. The use of a press form of aluminum alloy with walls no thicker than 15 mm permitted the productivity of the setup (with the activity indicated) to be almost doubled. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Physical-Chemical Institute); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promy*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, O.F.

Reaction to inoculation with Verticillium dahliae and Fusarium vasinfectum in cotton varieties of various resistance. Vop.biol. i kraev.med. no.3:38-50 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(COTTON WILT)

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, O.F.; RUNOV, V.I.

Content of pectic substances in cotton planst infected by Verticillium dahliae and Fusarium vasinfectum and differing in their disease resistance. Uzb.biol.zhur. 6 no.6:55-57 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.
(FUNGI, PHYTOPATHOGENIC) (COTTON—DISEASE AND PEST RESISTANCE)
(PEPTIC ACIDS)

L 00033-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5020307
UR/0186/65/007/004/0465/0472
532.72:546.42:631.4:537.21
35

AUTHOR: Prokhorov, V. M.; Krasnoshchekova, R. Ya.

TITLE: Migration of radioactive strontium in soil under the influence of an electric field

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 465-472

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, soil physics, electrophoresis

ABSTRACT: Under the influence of an electric field the transport of cations adsorbed on soil particles takes place due to electromigration and electroosmosis. An equation is derived which describes both of these processes. Knowing the values of the diffusion coefficient D and the velocity of ions V one can calculate the extent to which the soil can be purified, at some point x, to a prescribed degree. In principle the possibility of purification of the soil from radioactive contamination is determined by the mobility of the contaminants in the electric field and the consumption of energy. The present experiments were conducted to determine the feasibility of purification of the soil from radioactive strontium by means of an electric field. In electromigration of Sr^{89} in a soil filled cell the maximum

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L 00033-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020307

2

activity peak moves toward the cathode with some decrease of the peak height due to quasidiffusion spreading of the zone. It was thus shown that soil may be decontaminated from Sr by this method, although the process is rather slow. With 100 v output the consumption of energy for moving the Sr^{89} peak was 400-100 kw-hr/m^3. After 1080 hrs in a cell containing equally distributed Sr^{89} the fraction of the original specific activity in 60% of the soil between the anode and the cathode did not exceed 1-2%. The activity between the anode and 90% of the distance toward the cathode was 14% of the original activity in the whole cell. The authors express their gratitude to M. K. Mel'nikova and S. V. Nerpin for their continual interest in this work and valuable suggestions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EP, LS

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KRASNUSHCHEKOV, L.E.

[illegible]
Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) [illegible]
(Russian)

[illegible]

follows the pattern of Hurwitz's proof for the co
theorem on [illegible] A. Hurwitz and G.
Math. 40, [illegible] (1916)]. It depends on Al. po
the overconvergence of series of polynomials
Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 59, 625–627 (1948); th
4227] and on the following lemma: If $\{Q_n(z)\}$
is a sequence of polynomials, converging uniformly
closed region interior to G, and if $Q_n(z)$ is of degree
the leading coefficient [illegible], then lim [illegible]
G. Piranian (Ann Arbor

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 13 No.

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, T.I.

AUTHOR: Krasnoshchekova, T.I.

20-1-9/54

TITLE: Certain Properties of the Series in Faber Polynomials (O nekotorykh svoystvakh po polinomam Fabera)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 1, pp.38-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that $\bar{B}$ is a closed, single-connected and limited domain with the limit C. The function $w = \Phi(z) + \alpha_o + (\alpha_1/z) + \dots$ bi-uniquely and conformally represents the exterior of C on the exterior of the circle $|w| \leqslant \rho$. A curved line of the z-plane which on the representation $w = \Phi(z)$ changes over into the environment $|w| = r > \rho$ is here denoted with C_r. The author examines the system $\{\Phi_n(z)\}$ of Faber polynomials which corresponds to the domain B. Every function f(z) regular in $\bar{B}$ can be developed into the series $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \Phi_n(z)$ (1) (which converges within a certain domain given here). f(z) signifies a regular function in the domain $\bar{B}$. The author examines all possible orthogonal trajectories on C_r and on every one of these trajectories the function is analytically continued into the domain. The totality of the parts of these trajectories on which the function f(z) may be analytically continued is (together with the domain B) called a "star of the functions f(z) with regard to the domain B". As "generalized

Card 1/2

Certain Properties of the Series in Faber Polynomials. 20-1-9/54

star $D_r (r \geqslant r_o)$ of the function f(z) with regard to the domain B the author denotes the common part of star D of the function f(z) with regard to domain B and the domain bounded by curve C_r. The following is valid:

Theorem: When only the moduli of the coefficients of the series $f(z) = \sum_{n=o}^{\infty} a_n \Phi_n(z)$ are changed, the series $\sum_{n=o}^{\infty} a_n \gamma_n \Phi_n(z), (\gamma_n > 0, n = 0,1,2....)$ is obtained whose sum is a regular function in the generalized star D_r. A proof of this theorem and a second theorem with proof follow. There is no figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Aviation Institute imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze)

PRESENTED: January 23, 1957 by A.N.Kolmogorov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KRASNOSHCH[redacted]kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Zeros of particular sums in a power series. Trudy MAI no.61:31-40 '56.

(Series) (MLRA 10:1)

16.3000

32877
S/044/61/000/012/033/054
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Krasnoshchekova, T. I.

TITLE: On the series in polynomials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1961, 69, abstract 12B304. ("Uch. zap. Mosk. obl. ped. in-ta", 1960, 96, 183-188)

TEXT: Let C be an analytic closed curve which bounds a simply connected domain; the function $\phi(z) = w$ maps the exterior of C conformally and one-to-one onto the domain $|w| > 1$, where the curve C_r passes over into the circle $|w| = r$. The sequence of the polynomials $P_n(z)$ is assumed to have the representation

4

$$P_n(z) = \lambda_n F(z) \left[\phi^n(z) + R_n(z) \right]$$

outside of C_ρ, $\rho < 1$, where $\sqrt[n]{\lambda_n} \to 1$, $F(z)$ an analytic function outside of C_ρ and $\overline{\lim} \sqrt[n]{\max\limits_{z \in C_R} |R_n(z)|} < R$ for every $R \geqslant \rho$.

Card 1/2

32877
S/044/61/000/012/033/054
C111/C333

On the series in polynomials

Under these assumptions the author proves some theorems on the equal behavior of the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n w_n \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n P_n(z)$$

in the points corresponding to each other under the conformal mapping. The article generalizes the results of A. L. Kuz'mina (R Zh Mat, 1955, 2630).

4

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Tat'yana Ivanovna; MYASOYEDOVA, Sof'ya Andreyevna; ALEKSEYEV, N.I., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; RIMSKIY-KORSAKOV, B.S., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; SHAFALOVICH, A.F., red.

[Problems on series; manual]Zadachi po riadam; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Mosk. aviatsionnyi in-t im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze, 1961. 51 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Series)

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, T.I.

Polynomial series. Uch. zap. MGPI 96:183-188 '60.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Series) (Polynomials)

KOZHEVNIKOV, Naum Iosifovich; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Taisiya Ivanovna;
SHISHKIN, Nikolay Yefimovic IGNAT'YEVA,A.V.,red.;
MOROZOVA,I.Ye.,red.

[Fourier series and the Fourier integral. Field theory.
Analytic and special functions. Laplace transformation]
Riady i integral Fur'e. Teoriia polia. Analiticheski i
spetsial'nye funktsii. Preobrazovanie Laplasa. Moskva,
Nauka, 1964. 183 p. (MIRA 18:2)

IGNAT'YEVA, Alla Venediktovna; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Taisiya
Ivanovna; SMIRNOV, Viktor Fedorovich; ROMANOVSKIY,
P.I., prof., red.; TAL'SKIY, D.A., red.

[Course in higher mathematics] Kurs vysshei matematiki.
Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 682 p. (MIRA 18:1)

[illegible]

MARTAKOV, A.A.; DIANOVA, O.P.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, V.S.

Evaluation of the activity of pectolytic enzymes based on the optical density and viscosity of the pectin solution. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:69-76 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

SOLOV'YEV, S.I.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, V.V.

Epizootiology of infectious atrophic rhinitis in swine. Veterinariia 40 no.2:31-33 F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Voronezhskaya oblastnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya.

YESELEVICH, A.Ya.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Use of standard diagnostic disks for determining the antibiotic sensitivity of staphylococci isolated from wound infection. Antibiotiki 4 no.6:100-104 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol.)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol.)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES infect.)

L 10968-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028401 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/009/0139/0139

32
B

AUTHOR: Krasnoshchekova, Ye. Ye. 44,55

44,55

ORG: Kazan Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics (Kazanskiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii)

6

TITLE: frequency of detecting pathogenic staphylococci in the traumatology clinic and their phage typing

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1965, 139

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriophage, 44,55 microbiology, bacteriology

ABSTRACT: The author studied the distribution of pathogenic staphylococci of patients and personnel in various sections of the hospital and determines their phagolysability. It was found that 39% of the patients were carriers of pathogenic staphylococci when admitted to the hospital. Later, depending on how long the patients were at the hospital, this percentage almost doubled. The hospital personnel were carriers in 47% of the cases. The greatest number of phagolysable staphylococci was elicited by polyvalent Tbilisi (81) and Kazan phage 851 (78%); 14% of all isolated strains were resistant to all phages used. The results obtained indicate that pathogenic staphylococci are widespread in the

Card 1/2 UDC: 616-001: 362.1]: 616-022.362.8: 576.851.214.06

L 10968-66

ACC NR: AP5028401

0

hospital and that the majority belong to the III phagotype of the international collection and to group A of the Leningrad classification.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 16Nov64

Card 2/2

YESELEVICH, A. Ya.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Ye. Ye.

Characteristics of penicillin-resistant staphylococcal isolates from wound infections. Antibiotiki 8 no.5:478-479 My'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Kazanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

ABDRASHITOVA, L.S.; YESELEVICH, A.Ya.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Ye.Ya.

Microflora in children with odontogenic osteomyelitis. Stomatologiia 42 no.4:40-42 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Tatarskoy respublikanskoy stomatologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.Z. Zalyayutdinova) i bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - kand. med. nauk U.Ya. Bogdanovich).

KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Rapid method for determining the pathogenicity of staphylococci; author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 10:100 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

GOLUBEV, V.V.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, Ye.Ye; ZUYKOVA, V.P.

Our practice in improving asepsis in rural medical centers.
Fel'd. i akush. 28 no.3:44-45 Mr'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii i Arskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Tatarskoy ASSR.
(ASEPSIS AND ANTISEPSIS)

KRASNOSHCHENKOV, N.N.

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3438

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya

Trudy, tom 1: Vtoraya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya aspirantov i mladshikh nauchnykh sotrudnikov (Transactions of the Institute of Machine Science, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Vol 1: Second Scientific and Technical Conference of Aspirants and Junior Scientific Workers) Moscow, 1959. 182 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.K. D'yachkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: B.K. Shorin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel engaged in the design of machines and mechanisms.

COVERAGE: This collection of scientific papers, presented at a conference held July 2-3, 1958, deals with the theory of machines and mechanisms, strength of machine parts, friction and wear in machines, and machine-building technology.

Krasnoshchekov, N.N. Theoretical Basis for Determining Accuracy of Spur Gears With M.L. Novikov Tooth Action 65

Korablev, S.S. Investigation of Resonance Properties of Mechanical Systems 75
Results of theoretical and experimental investigations of the process of transition through resonance in mechanical vibrating systems are presented. The results of an investigation of resonance properties of a centrifugal vibrator with non-linear restoring force are discussed.

Rastrigin, L.A. Dynamics of the Transition Through Resonance of Vibrations of Shafts With Different Moments of Principal Inertia, With the Coupling to an Engine Taken Into Account 89
Vibrations of shafts with different principal-inertia moments during transition through the zone of static instability are investigated. Equations of motion and methods for their solution are presented.

Osipov, K.A. Investigating the Process of Producing Splines on Shafts by Broaching or Planing With Gang Tools 101
Basic theoretical considerations on the selection of methods for cutting splines in shafts are developed. Broaching and planing are experimentally investigated and recommended as the most efficient methods for cutting splined shafts in large-lot and mass production.

Komarov, L.Ye. Investigation of Methods of Compacting Casting Molds 121
The effect of vibrations on the process of compacting molds by compression is investigated. Results indicate that vibrations make it possible to obtain uniformity of density at compression pressures several times lower than those used in compacting without vibration.

Demkin, N.B. Investigation of Contact Areas of Rough Surfaces 131
The relationship between the actual contact area (consisting of elastic and plastic contact areas), the surface roughness, and the material properites of two surfaces in contact is investigated. Results indicate that the size of the actual contact area is considerably affected by the geometry of the surface.

Krashchin, M.D. Investigation of the Accuracy of Determining Wear by the Method of Crescent-shaped Indentations 143
An experimental investigation was made of the accuracy of determining metal wear by the indentation method, involving measurement of the length and calculation of the reduction of depth of a crescent-shaped recess cut into the metal surface. The method of investigation and the special instruments used are described.

Makhovenko, A.I. Investigation of Lubricant Circulation in a Model of the Oil Bath of a Vertical-pivot Thrust Bearing Used in Large Hydraulic Turbines 155
Lubricant flow in the bath and between shoes of a thrust bearing (without cooling) was investigated by a thermoanemometric method. A testing machine, built for this purpose at the Hydrodynamic Friction Laboratory, Institut mashinovedeniya, AN SSSR (Institute of Machine Science, Academy of Sciences, USSR), is used. The results of the investigation are described.

Khurshudov, O.Kh. Investigation of Stresses in Frames With Plate-like Cross Beams 167
The author discusses an experimental and theoretical investigation of stresses in composite and solid frame structures. The non-linear distributions of stresses and strains are shown in diagrams.

KRASNOSHCHOK, A.Ya.

Density of rocks on Zmeinyy Island (Black Sea). Geol. zhur. 24 no.4:108-109 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya tresta "Ukrgeofizrazvedka".

KRASNOSHKIN P

Krasnoshkin, P. E. On interaction of oscillating systems with distributed parameters. Vestnik Moskov. Univ. 1947, no. 1, 59–70 (1947). (Russian. English summary)

The paper appeared in English in Acad. Sci. USSR. J. Physics 9, 100–110 (1945); these Rev. 7, 303.

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 10 No. 6

KOTLYER, I.Ya.; UGOL'KOV, A.O.; KRASNOSHLYK, M.G.

Operation of the Zhirnovsk Compressor Station. Gaz. prom.
4 no.3:47-48 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Zhirnovsk--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)
(Compressors)

KRASNOSHTANOV, N.

Maintenance of highways during winter. Avt.transp. 37 no.11: 48-49 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Inspektor dorozhnogo nadzora na avtotrasse Krasnodar - stantsiya Pavlovskaya.

(Snow removal)

KRASNOSHTANOV, N.

Communication is needed along highways. Avt.transp. 38 no.8:45 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Inspektor dorozhnogo nadzora Gosudarstvennoy avtomobil'noy inspektsii.
(Roads--Communication systems)

EREZ, B.M.; KRASNOSHTEYN, S.R.

Range of location of the phrenic nerve in human pectoral and abdominal cavities. Dokl. AN Tadzh.SSR no.16:99-100 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali-ibi-Sino i Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya.A. Rakhimovym. (PHRENIC NERVE)

KRASNOSHTEYN, S.R.; EREZ, B.M.

Location of the phrenic nerve in dogs. Dokl. AN Tadzh.SSR no.16:111-116 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali-ibi-Sino i Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya.A. Rakhimovym.
(PHRENIC NERVE) (DOGS)

KRASNOSHTAYN, S.R.

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(EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN) (EXTREMITIES, UPPER)

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(Pulverizers)

BAGLYUK, A.D.; BANDYLOV, A.P.; MARISHCHENKO, V.V.; ANUCHIN, P.F.;
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V.S.; MAKSIMUK, P.S.

Survey of letters and articles. Sakh. prom. 33 no.2:58-60
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(ERYTHROCYTES)

KRASNOSTUP, S.M., inzh.

Some results of the experimental studies on the hydraulic drive of the cutting apparatus of mowers. Trudy VISKHOMa no.44:47-59 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

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GROBIVKER, M.P., inzh.; KRASNOSVOBODTSEV, I.I., inzh.

Automatic reclosing and reserve cutting-in system of a two-transformer substation. Elek. sta. 33 no.6:79-81 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Electric substations)

KRASNOTSVETOV, Ye.A.

Development of the system of direct connections and subscriber's telegraph communications. Vest.sviazi 21 no.10:17 O '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik Leningradskogo telegrafa.
(Telegraph)

86138

9,3223

S/112/59/000/012/083/097
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 248, # 25644

AUTHOR: Krasnotsvetova, Z.G.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Effect of a Strong Noise With Frequency Modulation on the Work of High Frequency Amplifier Stage and Frequency Converter at Reception of Frequency-Modulated Signals

PERIODICAL: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1957, No. 31, pp. 88-111

TEXT: A nonlinear duty of high-frequency amplifier, intermediate-frequency amplifier and frequency converter of a receiver of a relay line with narrow band frequency modulation is considered under effect of strong noises with frequency and amplitude modulation. It is shown that: 1) a receiver with frequency modulation is insensitive to the frequency modulation noise producing grid current in the high-frequency amplifier and responds only to the noise with amplitude modulation producing a change of grid current; 2) cross noises appear by far less often than at amplitude modulation; 3) the cause of nonlinear distortions at frequency modula-

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A052/A001

On the Problem of the Effect of a Strong Noise With Frequency Modulation on the Work of High Frequency Amplifier Stage and Frequency Converter at Reception of Frequency-Modulated Signals

tion, as well as at amplitude modulation, is a change of grid current; 4) cross noises have a low magnitude; cross noises appear as a background; 5) the frequency convertion process is not affected practically by a strong (of 1-volt order) frequency modulation noise being not in the pass band of the receiver. For radio lines it is recommended to take for both transmitter and receiver a frequency detuning within 1.0-2.0 megacycles and to avoid detunings of the order of 300-500 kilocycles. There are 6 references.

V.M.L.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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Cross distortion in high-frequency amplifiers of frequency-modulation receivers. Radiotekhnika 13 no.5:72-75 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vesoyuznogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova.
(Radio--Noise) (Radio--Receivers and reception)
(Radio frequency modulation)

STAROSEL'SKAYA-NIKITINA, O.A.; KRASNOUKHOVA, O.V.; MAKAROVA, V.I.; KAMINER, L.V.; PIL'SHCHIKOVA, P.V.; GRIGOR'YAN, A.T., redaktor; IVANOV, D.D., redaktor; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., redaktor; ANTONYUK, L.D., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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KRASNOUSOV, G. N., MARKOV, S. I., AND GUIDZIVSKIY, A. A.

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5(2); 21(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1900

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii

Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov v analiticheskoy khimii (Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Analytical Chemistry) Moscow Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 366 p. [Series: Its: Trudy, t. 9 (12)] Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I.P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.N. Yermakov; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers concerned with work in analytical chemistry.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of the principal papers presented in Moscow at the Second Conference on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes. The problems discussed at the Conference included coprecipitation, aging, and solubility of precipitates, determination of the instability constants

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of complex compounds, separation of rare earth metals, and ion-exchange chromatography. No personalities are mentioned. There are 351 references, 175 of which are Soviet, 33 German, 19 French, 8 Swedish, 2 Hungarian, and 2 Czech.

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(Cyclohexane) (Radioactive tracers) (Chlorine--Isotopes)